

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 70

## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner 8th av. and 23d st.—  
LUGA GIOIELLENS. Matinee at 2.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RICHELIEU OF  
THE PERIOD. Matinee at 2.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMPEY THE CROWN  
PRINCE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—  
SARATOGA. Matinee at 1 1/2.NEW YORK STAGE THEATRE, 46 Bowery.—ROMEO  
AND JULIET.GLOBE THEATRE, 725 Broadway.—VARIETY THEATRE.  
TODAY.—AFTER THE WAR. Matinee at 2 1/2.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 231 st. between 5th and 6th av.—  
MILTON AND ALICE. Matinee at 2.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Perform-  
ances every afternoon and evening.NIELSEN'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF  
THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1 1/2.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
ROMANCE AND REALITY. Matinee at 1 1/2—OCEAN.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 725 Broadway.—LINGARD  
SEVENTEEN.—DAVID'S LOVE. Matinee at 2.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Matinee at 2.STREINWALD HALL, Fourteenth street.—Matinee at 2.—  
MARTIN KREPP'S PIANO-FORTE RECITAL.SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS' HALL, 256 Broadway.—  
NEDDO MINISTERS' HALL, BOWLING, AC.TONGY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARI-  
ETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—OCCASIONAL VOCA-  
LIS, NIGRO ACTS, AC. Matinee at 2 1/2.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st. between 5th  
and 7th av.—NEDDO MINISTERS' HALL. Matinee at 2.BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—BOOLEY'S AND  
KELLY & LEON'S MINISTERS.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN  
THE KING OF ARABIA, AC. Matinee at 2 1/2.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 11, 1871.

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## WHAT'S THE MATTER IN CONNECTICUT?

The Hartford *Courant*, ex-Governor Haw-  
ley's paper and the republican organ, has not  
an editorial or a squib in its issue of March 9  
in regard to the State election which occurs in  
a little over three weeks from date. Is the  
State given up to the democrats?

## THE ALEXANDRIA (Va.) Gazette objects to

railroads being the "predominate interest" in  
the Virginia Legislature. Railroad com-  
panies are becoming the "predominate influ-  
ence" all over the country. Congress or the  
people will soon be obliged to look after their  
usurpations.

## THE SPRINGFIELD Republican advocates the

election of Fred Douglass as delegate in Con-  
gress from the District of Columbia. In 1860  
Fred Douglass made the following reply to the  
question, "Are not some of the slaves in the  
South contented?" "No, sir. A slave is  
never contented. If he has a bad master he  
wants a good one. If he has a good one he  
wants a better one. If he has the best he  
wants to be master of himself." Fred would make  
a good representative in Congress for the  
blackies in the District of Columbia.

## THE EXECUTION OF THOMAS.—The law has

been entirely vindicated in the execution of  
the negro murderer Thomas, in the Tombs  
yesterday. Few criminals, indeed, had so  
many chances to escape capital punishment;  
but the evidences of deliberate murder were  
so clear that the appeals to the courts for a  
new trial, and the supplications offered to  
Governor Hoffman could not possibly have  
availed. The counsel of the accused having  
failed to obtain any recognition of his claim  
to another trial the course of the Governor  
was clear. The law must be carried out, and  
it was carried out to the terrible end. The  
execution of this criminal will do good. It  
will teach reckless men that private piques  
cannot be avenged by the hasty use of the  
pistol with impunity; that the law of a life for  
a life can and will be enforced in this com-  
munity.

## THE REBELLION IN CUBA.—The Herald's

special correspondent in Havana has inter-  
viewed Captain General Valmaseda since the  
latter's return from his tour in the interior of  
the island, and has had from his lips a truthful  
statement regarding the present condition of  
what is left of the rebels in Cuba. As we  
have seen for some time past, the rebellion has  
ceased to be worthy of any consideration  
whatever. Those in arms against the govern-  
ment are few in number and without organiza-  
tion; they are mere marauding parties, com-  
mitting destruction and destroying life when  
possible; or, in other words, they are land  
pirates, who have become desperate at failure  
and who appear determined to die sword in  
hand rather than by the garrote. The end of  
the rebellion is near; indeed it may be con-  
sidered as having ended, and we are satisfied  
now that at no time during its existence was  
it entitled to the importance that has been  
given it.The Reorganization of the French Gov-  
ernment—Significant Movements—Activity  
of the Bonapartists and the "Reds"—  
The Prospect.

In one of our special despatches of yesterday from Paris we have these very important items of intelligence:—First, that M. Thiers will soon dissolve the present provisional National Assembly and appeal to the people to determine in a new general election the form of the government they desire; secondly, that Generals Ducrot, Chanzy and Faidherbe are among those who are working for the restoration of the empire, and that the Bonapartists are holding numerous meetings in the provinces; thirdly, that the navy is undergoing great reductions—that the dockyards of L'Orient and Rochefort are, or are to be, rented out to private companies, and that the foreign squadrons are to be recalled; and, lastly, that the Paris insurgents (the "reds" of the Jacobin type) of Montmartre have erected immense barricades in the rue St. Pierre, where a conflict was yesterday expected. These are matters of the profoundest import, and, taken all together, they make the present condition of affairs in France extremely interesting, and the outlook from an appeal to the people exceedingly perplexing. It is not without the hope that law and order may be completely triumphant, but this hope is coupled with the fear that chaos may come again.

We presume that M. Thiers is satisfied that this provisional Assembly, elected for the specific object of giving a responsible ratification to a treaty of peace, has, as the Ex-Emperor Napoleon puts it, fulfilled its legal authority—that it has no authority to reconstruct the national government, nothing of this sort having been mentioned in the call for the election from the late provisional Government of the National Defence. We suppose, then, that M. Thiers, by authority of the present Assembly, will issue a call for the election of a new Assembly, empowered from the people to reinstate the Orleansists, the empire, or the republic, as the majority of the Assembly may elect. We presume that perfect liberty will be given to all parties to bring forward their candidates respectively, and to advocate their claims and work for their election freely among the people; and that the existing government, if necessary, will use the army in maintaining the equal rights of all parties in the election.

What, then, will be the issue of this proposed direct appeal to the people? Judging from the unanimous vote of the existing Assembly, whereby the government of Louis Napoleon (excepting the gentleman from the ever-faithful Napoleonic island of Corsica) was unanimously declared responsible for the disasters of this war to France—judging from the voice of this Assembly, we say, there would appear to be no hope for the Bonapartists. But under widely different conditions from this last will be the next general election in France. The late election was by permission of the German Emperor, and in the presence of a German army in occupation of France to the number of seven hundred thousand men and in the absence of four hundred and some odd thousands of French imperial soldiers, held as prisoners of war in Germany. All this will now be changed. Excepting the points of occupation specified in the treaty of peace there will on the occasion of this new election be no German soldiers in France, while, all told, nearly half a million of her imperial soldiers, restored to her soil, will be added to her voting population.

By the treaty of peace France is shorn of her beautiful Rhine territories and cities and her strong Rhine frontier fortresses. But the Bonapartists will plead that the empire is not responsible for this; that the responsibility belongs to the revolutionists of Paris, who, in driving away the imperial regency and in setting up their irresponsible republic, prevented a treaty of peace which would have saved Metz and Strasbourg, still held by the French soldiers; and that it was Gambetta and company who prolonged the war to the ruin of France. In regard to the will of the people the Bonapartists will next claim that in the last *plébiscite* taken under the empire Napoleon was given seven millions of votes to some two millions cast against him, and that these two millions were mostly from the restless revolutionary elements of Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, Lille and other cities. The masses of the peasantry, as law and order men and as good Catholics, it will be shown, were for the empire, which took care of them and protected the Pope. With the disappearance of the Germans and the return home of the soldiers of the empire, may not much of this popularity of the government of Louis Napoleon be thus regained by the Bonapartists? They are holding many meetings in the provinces, and in this fact alone we see that they are still strong in France, though hardly represented in this provisional Assembly.

There may yet be an opening for the Bonapartists; but when it is considered that M. Thiers is the provisional dictator of France, and that whatever he has been, or is, or may be, is not a Bonapartist; that he is introducing a system of retrenchments, including a tremendous cutting down of the imperial navy, wholly incompatible with and in rebuke of Napoleonic ideas and a restoration of the empire; that he is, in short, preparing the French people for a cheap system of government, so that from these savings in government expenses they may be greatly assisted in meeting their war indemnity to Germany—when all these things are considered in connection with the financial extravagances of the Bonapartists, from the first to the last, the odds are still against them. Laid waste and despoiled over half her fairest departments to the extent of thousands of millions of dollars, with her agricultural and manufacturing industries crippled for twenty years to come, and with a thousand millions of dollars to pay to Germany from the suicidal folly of this war, France is in no condition for the restoration of the costly splendors, profligacies and debaucheries of the empire. In the plenitude of her strength, her prestige and her resources the government of Louis Napoleon, in behalf of law, religion and order, and the protection of life and property, was the best that France has ever enjoyed; but the costly gildings and trappings of his empire are not adapted to France reduced to a crushing debt and to rage and starvation withal. And this

will most probably be the verdict of the French people touching the empire.

The issue will then be between the Orleansists and the republic. M. Thiers, from his antecedents, we should judge, is a confirmed and devoted Orleansist. If so, he is now in a position, by a little stretch of authority, to secure their restoration. He seems, however, to have become a believer in the Napoleonic institution of the *plébiscite*, though without much experience in "running the machine." The Orleansists know nothing of the "machine," while the Bonapartists are as familiar with it as the old firemen of Tammany Hall. However, in the election of a new organic Assembly the French people, with all their stubborn necessities staring them in the face, will be apt largely to think and vote for themselves. The mountebank Gambetta, of the late National Defence Committee, has made sad havoc with the cause of the republic. He has done much to prove that a French republic means an equal division of property every Saturday night, and the abolition of aristocrats and priests with the help of the guillotine. We see the effect of this impression in the present National Assembly. Gambetta is demolished, and Victor Hugo, in his attempt to claim for Gréville, as a deputy elect, the rights of a French citizen, is hissed into an indignant resignation.

Jules Favre, nevertheless, as a republican has come out of the ordeal of the war with flying colors, and no doubt there is in France a large party of men of his sensible, conservative republican ideas. It may be, then, that when this new Constitutional Assembly of France has been elected and shall have assembled for action the only accessible compromise between Orleansists, Bonapartists, conservative republicans and Jacobins will be the half-way house of a conservative republic, somewhat on the plan of the President, Congress and Supreme Court of the United States. But still, with M. Thiers in the foreground as chief manager, we think the chances are in favor of the Count de Paris, as cheaper than the Bonapartists and safer than the "reds."

## Southern Outrages.

The long promised report of the committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the alleged outrages of a political character in the Southern States was yesterday made public. The report of the majority of the committee is long and discursive, giving few facts in regard to the subject under investigation, but showing conclusively that a most terrible state of affairs has prevailed in many Southern States for several years. The committee confined its investigations almost exclusively to the disturbances in North Carolina, and inquired particularly into the character of the several secret political organizations which existed in that State. The Union League and other orders composed of Union men are shown to have no other objects in view save the success of the republican party; while the Ku Klux Klan, under which nomenclature is included several kindred associations, was proven to bind its members to carry out whatever decrees the order might impose upon them. The Ku Kluxes in North Carolina—forty thousand strong—instigated a reign of terror unparalleled in the history of the country, and through their instrumentality negro voters were prevented from going to the polls, thus throwing the State into the hands of the democracy. The committee concludes by asserting that the Ku Kluxes have forced the issue of government or anarchy, and that against the power of this order the authorities of the State are powerless to secure to its citizens "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The minority of the committee—Senators Bayard and Blair—dissent from the conclusions of the majority, and protest, in the name of the constitution and the laws, against all inquiry by a committee of Congress into the internal and domestic concerns of a State. They declare the affair to be a plan out and dried by a conspiracy formed of disappointed politicians who have been thrust out of office by an indignant people. The head of this conspiracy is Governor Holden, who has bargained the Treasury of his State, plundered, outraged and betrayed his people, and now looks to the federal government to rescue him from impending punishment. The present measure was instigated in furtherance of this scheme, and the whole cause of the disturbances is traced to the misrule of carpet-bag State officers, unwise legislation by Congress and the machinations of the Loyal League.

## Insurrectionary Attitude of the Paris Reds.

Our special and other advices from Paris indicate strongly a bloody collision between the government forces and the turbulent National Guards. The latter are strongly entrenched on the hill of Montmartre, and our special correspondent in the city reports that they have erected an immense barricade in Rue St. Pierre. It was expected that the insurgents would be attacked yesterday, but our despatches from Paris remaining silent on the subject, we must conclude that the attack was postponed. It is evident, however, that the French government cannot much longer temporize with the disaffected National Guards; neither can it, consistently with its own future, enter into any compromise with them. The authorities, it is stated, will soon instruct General de Paladines to restore order, and General Vinoy threatens already to bring a large force to bear upon the hostile reds if they persist in maintaining their defiant attitude. As a counterblast we have a report that the National Guards threaten to dissolve the Assembly if it should meet at Versailles. Nothing is clearer than that one side or the other must give in before long. Continued hesitation on the part of the recognized government is a direct incentive to the reds to persist in their disorderly demonstrations. Decision and energy seem lacking in Paris, for surely, if the authorities possessed them, a handful of rebellious National Guards could not maintain their hostile attitude so many days. Doubtless M. Thiers shrinks from giving the order that will result in the shedding of blood; but it seems to us that it would be an easy matter to surround and starve out the insurgents without firing a gun excepting in self-defence. Certainly the condition of Paris is not favorable to order and stable government, and the temporizing course thus far pursued by the civil and military authorities are indications rather of weakness than of humanity.

## Congress Yesterday—Deposition of Senator Sumner—Loading Down the Salt and Coal Bill.

The great feature in the proceedings of Congress yesterday was the debate in the Senate over the action of the caucus remodelling the committee and deposing Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The debate lasted all day and attracted great attention. The result was the triumph of the administration and the defeat of Mr. Sumner, who is thus, as a measure of party discipline and as a penalty for his opposition to the St. Domingo policy of the President, degraded from the high position which he has held so long and filled so ably. When the vote came to be taken the republican Senators who had stood by Sumner in the debate showed the white feather and retreated ignominiously into the cloak rooms and lobby, leaving the democratic Senators alone to vote against registering the decree of the caucus. The vote stood thirty-three to nine.

The proceedings in the House were, if not so personally interesting, of much greater importance to the people at large. After disposing of some preliminary business the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the duties on salt and coal. Although the five minute discussion was confined to three-quarters of an hour, there were some very important points elicited. Mr. Blair, of Michigan, one of the most able and outspoken of the high protectionists, admitted, in the course of his remarks, that there was not a single duty imposed in the tariff bill which, standing alone, could be defended or justified; that the whole was an adjustment, and that it was destructive to it, and unfair to select one or two particular articles and repeal the duties on them. The revenue reformers, on the other hand, argued that that plan offered to them the only chance for attacking the whole system; that their policy was to divide and conquer, and that, if they made war on a grand scale instead of in what a Missouri member—Mr. Burdett—described as the bush-whacking process, the "ring" of protectionists would be too strong for them. This same Mr. Burdett admitted that the votes on Thursday revealed the fact that the so-called revenue reformers had the majority in the House. One of the new Pennsylvania members—Mr. Spear—charged that the attack on the coal monopoly was made in the interest of still greater monopolies—namely, the New England manufacturers and the Manhattan Gas Company, and that it was in reality a contest between the labor and capital engaged in the Pennsylvania coal mines and the labor and capital engaged in the Nova Scotia gold mines, which were chiefly owned in New England, and he warned his democratic colleagues that the repeal of the duties on coal would result in the loss of Pennsylvania to the democratic party in the next Presidential election.

After the war of words came the flank movements of parliamentary strategy. The protectionists, realizing that they were in the minority, set to work to kill the bill by indirection. The first heavy blow that it sustained was the adoption of an amendment, offered by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, putting tea, coffee and sugar on the free list. Then followed another amendment, also emanating from a Pennsylvanian—Mr. Leonard Myers—reducing the internal tax on manufactured tobacco to sixteen cents a pound. Then, on motion of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, potatoes were put on the free list, thus carrying the war into Maine, one of whose Representatives had introduced the bill, and whose agriculturists are interested in keeping to themselves the Boston market for potatoes. Then, on motion of Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, bundling was put on the free list—the only manufacture of that article in the United States being in Mr. Butler's own town of Lowell. While the bill was in this top-heavy condition, so weighted down as to be wholly unmanageable, the *coup de grâce* was given to it by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who offered as an amendment the whole tariff bill, the reading of which would occupy an entire day's session. After listening to the reading for five minutes the patience of members gave out, and the committee rose without any further action on the bill.

It is quite evident, from the facilities which minorities possess to defeat the will of majorities, that there is little chance of the bill to repeal the duties on coal and salt becoming a law at the present session, unless both houses abandon the idea of an early adjournment. It is certainly more important that the duties be taken off those articles of prime necessity, than that Senators and members, who draw their mileage and pay and are expected to attend to the public business, shall be at liberty to shuffle off their responsibilities and abandon their duties.

## The Hogan Will Case.

An important will case for the past two weeks has been undergoing trial before Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court. It was concluded yesterday with a verdict setting aside the will. The case is one, aside from the strictly legal aspects of the case, presenting many interesting though not altogether unusual features.

Mrs. Eliza Helen Hogan died in this city some four years since, leaving three daughters—her only children—and property, comprised mainly of real estate, of the value of about one hundred thousand dollars. Two of these daughters were married. The third had retired to a convent. Mrs. Hogan, at the time of her death, and for several years previous, resided with one of her married daughters. She had been an invalid many years, almost bedridden, in fact, and, whenever she went out had to be taken up and carried to a carriage. This daughter with whom she lived was the wife of a physician, who also was her medical attendant and adviser. Her will, excepting a few thousand dollars given to the husband, left all her property to this daughter. This will bore date about two years before her death. It was drawn up by the lawyer of this daughter's husband. In addition to the will she also bequeathed her property to parties in trust for them.

The suit just terminated—though, following the usual course of the law's uncertainties and vexations, this may be but the beginning of the end—was instituted for partition of the property under the statute as if no will existed and no deed of the property had ever been made. The suit was brought, of course, by

the other married daughter, the one in the convent not allowing a thought or care for worldly possessions to obtrude themselves upon the secluded sanctity of her religious life. Its basis was a charge of undue influence. The defence was the validity of the will and deed. After a brief consultation the jury brought in, as above stated, a verdict setting aside the will and deed.

## Bonapartist Military Commanders in France.

However small may be the importance of the meetings which the Bonapartists are holding in France, they are at least significant of the determination of Napoleon not to surrender his throne without a struggle. The report, however, that Generals Chanzy, Faidherbe and Ducrot are working for a restoration of the empire is something decidedly more significant. Ducrot, it is true, has no command now, and since his *fiasco* before Paris has not been very popular. Chanzy and Faidherbe, however, command large armies, and both generals are said to be popular with their men. In a few days a part of the Army of the Loire will be in Paris, and then Chanzy will be master of the situation, if he proposes playing the part of Monk. It must not be forgotten that General Vinoy, who commands the regulars in Paris, is an openly avowed imperialist, while General de Paladines, now at the head of the National Guards of the Seine, is said to be also an adherent of Napoleon. Accepting, then, as true, the news we publish this morning, it would appear that the military forces of France are all under the control of Bonapartists. This is an important fact to know, and is worth more than all the meetings of Bonapartists in the provinces put together. Military force as an element in the reorganization of the French government is likely to play so important a part that it will hardly do to ignore it or subordinate it to purely political movements. Hence, if Chanzy and Faidherbe are really moving to restore the Emperor Napoleon, the Bonaparte dynasty must be regarded as possessing more powerful supporters than either the Orleansists or the republicans. For of the two hundred and twenty thousand French soldiers now in the field (the recruits not included), these generals command one hundred and eighty thousand. Nor must we omit stating that this force is totally distinct from the four hundred thousand imperialist soldiers *en route* from German prisons to their homes in France.

## Senator Sumner's Displacement.

Taken from the party caucus of republican Senators to the Senate chamber, additional importance has been given to the displacement of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Yesterday's debate on this matter lasted for six hours, during which time the friends of Mr. Sumner endeavored without success to undo what had already been decided upon in caucus. Our Washington correspondent states that the scene was as if the Senators were pronouncing the death sentence of the republican party, and he reports that the feeling among the leading men is that the quarrel between the President and Mr. Sumner, though resulting in a victory for the administration, has been won at the cost of the party. While it lasted the debate was exceedingly animated. The friends of the Senator exhausted every argument calculated to prevent his removal; but the supporters of the President remained firm, and, whether for good or evil to the republicans, Mr. Sumner no longer holds the chairmanship.

It would appear that this quarrel is destined to lead to yet graver results than have been thus far attained. A special despatch from our correspondent in Concord, N. H., indicates that the friends of Mr. Sumner in at least one New England State have taken up the cudgels in his behalf and are belaboring the President. Until yesterday the republicans felt confident of carrying New Hampshire by at least seven hundred majority, but the news of the action of the Senate caucus is reported to have somewhat shaken their confidence. Yesterday evening a prominent republican published an article denunciatory of President Grant for his course towards the Massachusetts Senator, which has, our correspondent states, cast a gloom over the party and elated the democrats considerably. Whether it will give the State to the democrats is uncertain; but it is evident that the quarrel between Grant and Sumner is destined to produce a war of factions in the ranks of their party, at least in New England.

## The Revolution in Colombia.

By special report from the HERALD correspondent at Panama received by telegram from Jamaica we learn that the revolution in the State of Boyaca has not been ended, another battle having been fought on the boundary line between two of the provinces, in which the rebels were completely defeated and driven from the capital. The legitimate government will probably be successful in the end, and it is thought that the trouble in that State will not spread to the others of the republic. If this is so, if the revolutionists can be whipped and quiet restored, so that other portions of the country will not become involved, it may be safely said that Colombia is improving, and that there is hope for her yet. It will be a case in the history of that country without parallel, and a mark should be made somewhere to record it, for it may never happen again. The Congress of Colombia will soon meet, and it is thought that Murillo will be elected President. If he is Colombia will have cause for congratulation; he is a true man and known to be good. It really appears now from the nature of the news received that Mosquera has succumbed to years; that he is willing to pass the balance of an eventful life in peace and tranquillity in the quiet of his beautiful hacienda, and to leave wars and fighting to others younger than himself. If this is the case—if he is willing to keep himself out of politics and revolutions consequent thereon—there is more chance for Colombia than ever, and it may be that she will profit by her sad and costly experience of the past and do something to change the present reputation of the republics of Spanish America.

A GOOD DIVIDE—The dividing line between Old Virginia and West Virginia, as permanently fixed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

## The British West India Islands.

By telegram from the HERALD's special correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, we have some interesting particulars regarding affairs in the British West India Islands. The Governor of Antigua has left for England, and on arrival there he intends to lay before the Colonial Office, his scheme for making a West India Confederation with the present Governor of Jamaica as Governor General, and the capital to be Jamaica. This project will doubtless be favorably received; it will strengthen the British position in the West Indies by bringing all the small settlements under one government. The visit of General Munroe to Jamaica lately on a tour of inspection and for the purpose of selecting sites for new and powerful fortifications, were satisfactory evidence that the home government is paying additional attention to its principal colony in the West Indies, with a view, doubtless, of its ultimately becoming the headquarters of all their possessions in that quarter of the globe. It will be made as strong as possible, will be fully garrisoned with white troops, and, in the event of war with Great Britain, it will be an unpleasant neighbor to have in our immediate vicinity.

We learn, also, that attempts are to be made to irrigate the now barren districts of Jamaica. An engineer of high reputation in India has arrived at Kingston, and will at once commence his work. The Governor of the island appears to be enthusiastic in the work of raising Jamaica to its former high standard of wealth and prosperity. Besides his plan for recovering the now worthless lands, he proposes a railway system, whereby lines will be constructed to points that are now almost inaccessible. He hopes thereby to open up a very rich country and make it in every way productive. It is evident that the Governor's projects for the improvement of the colony are making him very popular. He has the confidence of his people. They give him the use of capital, and appear even anxious to assist his enterprises to the extent of their power. He desires Americans to note what he is doing; to aid him by investing their capital in property that must produce a handsome return; he wants American energy and enterprise to come to Jamaica, and every inducement is held out to those who, having money, are disposed to invest it in estates that may be made very profitable. Our correspondent gives cases that have come under his notice of how rapidly and certainly wealth has been obtained, and he says that there are many chances open to those Americans who may see fit to come to Jamaica and try to do likewise.

## Police Discipline.

The communication which we published on Tuesday from an ex-captain of police suggests many improvements which might be made in the management of the police force, and we must say that there has been abundant reason of late to sustain the truth of the suggestions. Our police system has not been conducted upon those strict principles of discipline necessary for the protection of life and property. Very gross charges, for instance, have been occasionally brought against members of the force, which have resulted in their dismissal; but what guarantee have we that the places of the dismissed officers will be filled by more trustworthy persons? It is all very well to punish offenders, but it would be a great deal better to establish such a system of discipline as would prevent the commission of the offence. An old proverb says that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." This might apply very appropriately to the Police Department. The correspondence to which we refer contains the allegation that the Superintendent of Police has really no independent power at all—that he is a superintendent merely in name and subject in the exercise of his will and judgment to the commands of the four Police Commissioners, or such portion of them as may constitute a majority when they come together. If a chief of police has no control over the men under his command his position only represents a wooden figurehead, and he might as well be invested with the semblance of an authority which he does not possess.

The Police Commissioners should explain this. They should define, for the satisfaction of the public, the exact status of the Superintendent—how far he is a master or a cipher in the management of the men, who are supposed to be responsible to him for the faithful discharge of their duty. Divided responsibility is always dangerous, if not worthless. We know by experience that a cabinet of ministers cannot conduct a campaign with half the efficiency which one general in the field can. A disciplined force must have a unit at its head, and this is just as true of our police establishment as it is of a grand army. Perhaps we may trace a good deal of the increasing crime in the city—the assaults and homicides, especially notable on Sunday nights—to the lack of discipline in the police force, owing to the fact that the Superintendent is crippled in the exercise of his authority by the red-tape of the Police Board. If this be so it should be corrected at once. In many heads there may be much wisdom when brought together in council, but it takes the one man power to keep a disciplined force in effective working order.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—By telegram from the HERALD special correspondent in Havana we have later dates from the city of Mexico. The Mexican Congress will meet in the early part of this month, and the first business to be brought before that body is the agreeable information that a defalcation has been discovered in the Treasury of a million of dollars. This will be cause for impeachment. The deficiency has been caused, so it is reported, by secret services paid for in connection with putting down a revolution in one of the States. Another candidate for the Presidency is on the carpet, and it is openly asserted that, no matter who is elected, revolution is certain. Poor Mexico! Peace is not for her. She is the victim of wars and revolutions, anarchy, bloodshed and all the ills that Spanish American republics are heir to.

BALTIMORE PAPERS are discussing the question of the rise and fall of their market houses. The question among New Yorkers is not confined to the matter of the rise and fall of their market houses, for if left to themselves much longer they (the houses) will fall from their own rottenness.